NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1844. [No. 20.

FOWLS—BEST BREEDS, MANAGEMENT, PROFIT, &c.

Statement of Mr Child to the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society.

Being a dear lover of a fresh egg, as well as of the side bone and thigh of a nicely cooked tender chicken, I have for a long time interested myself much, in endeavoring to ascertain the best, and most economical method of rearing the biped which furnishes both—and if my efforts are thought worthy of the Society's premium, a new stimulus may be added, stronger than appetite, to make further experiments in the science of *Henology*. I ventured to suggest to the Committee the expediency of embracing this branch of what should be every farmer's (and others not farmers, who have the means) business, among the objects to be promoted by the Kennebec Agricultural Society, and am rejoiced to find in them so ready and cordial a response.

Since the facilities of conveyance to Boston, by steamboat and railroad, have become so easy, cheap and frequent, where eggs and poultry can at all times be converted into cash, at a fair price, farers' wives and daughters, cannot do better than to devote a due share of attention to the subject; or the Agricultural Society to encourage them to do it.

The inquiries naturally arise, "What breeds are the best? What method of keeping, the cheapest?" I am expected to give only the result of my own experience. I am now experimenting, not only by a trial of the pure breeds of several well known and highly approved varieties, but of crossing them, a work of some trouble and difficulty, in order to be certain as to the result. Of the pure blood, I have the "Dorking," "Black Poland," with white tufts upon their heads, "White Poland," with white tufts, "Booby," "Malay," "Wingate," of the English breed, procured from Paine Wingate, Esq., of Hallowell; and common kinds. The crosses I have made are as follows: Booby and Wingate, Dorking and Poland, Spanish and Dorking, Booby and Malay, Poland, Spanish and Dorking—the crosses are all chickens of the present year, and some of them late chickens. I exhibit in a coop with the necessary partings, duly labelled, a specimen of *each* variety. I also exhibit for the inspection of the Committee, a *feeding hopper*, which is of a highly approved model, enabling a week's feed to be dealt out to them at one time, without its exposure to be trampled under foot or wasted. I also exhibit one of my range of nests, which is constructed so as to give to the hens all the secrecy they require, and to their owner easy access to their eggs, without much disturbance to other hens who may happen to be upon their nests. My hen-house, roosts, and yards can be visited by the committee, without much tax upon their time.

But to return to the hens. I give the preference, considering their qualities for food, eggs, hardiness, &c., to the Polands. They are are not so large as several of the other varieties, but their flesh is rich, their constitutions hardy, and they have truly been denominated *everlasting layers*. Their eggs are not large, and they are rather inclined to forage upon neighboring fields and gardens; and yet I think, considering how little feed they require, they are to be preferred. The Dorkings are an excellent variety, but they must, I think, from breeding in, or some other cause, have depreciated from the original stock brought out by Mr Allen, of New York, who represents the common weight of that breed to be from 8 to 10 lbs. About 5 lbs. is the largest I have met with: their meat is excellent, and they appear to be hardy, but mine do not lay more than two-thirds as often as the Poland—their eggs, however, are about one-eighth larger, upon the average. They are peaceable, not disposed to roam abroad, and in all respects good citizens. I am expecting much from the cross of the Dorking and Poland. The Booby does not appear to be a great layer, nor very hardy. I have found much difficulty in rearing the chickens, and have lost more than of any other breed—they are of slow growth, and feather late. They are large, and maybe useful in increasing the size of some of the smaller varieties, and with this view I have crossed them with other valuable kinds. The Malay is a good layer, and I have crosses of this breed. I shall raise none of the full bloods, as my Malay rooster, which weighed over ten pounds, died early last spring. The Wingate, or English variety, have proved good layers, weigh heavy, and their meat is superior, I think, to any of the other breeds—they require much feed, and have suffered from breeding in. I hope the crosses will improve the breed. The Poland hens seldom show an inclination to set, and the Dorkings much less than the other varieties.

My hens laid nearly as well during the winter the winter as in the warm weather. Their habitation was warm, and so constructed as to bring them to the ground, where they found at all times, a good supply of old plastering, ashes, pulverized oyster shells, charcoal, fresh water, once or twice a week beef liver, or some other kind of meat. I feed chiefly upon baked or boiled potatoes, giving their food to them warm in the morning and at night, occasionally dealing to them a little corn or oats, and giving them all the crumbs, and skins, and fragments of the cooked vegetables. To prevent their being infested with lice, about once a fortnight I mixed in dough so as to discolor it, a quantity of flour of brimstone, which is a sure preventive, as well as remedy, and may be safely given in small quantities to young chickens, for the same purpose.

It will be seen from my mode of keeping my hens, which average about 25 and 3 roosters, through the winter, that I cannot give the precise cost of keeping, but I am satisfied that potatoes may be given as the general food, and fowls kept cheaper in this mode than in any other—and they will always be ready for the spit, if not stinted in quantity. I find my fowls fat at all seasons.

I estimate that my hens afford me from their eggs, without regard to their meat, a clear profit of 50 per cent. I confine them to their yard, hen house, and barn cellar, during gardening, and to their house and cellar in the winter, and think with that degree of confinement, they lay better than they do when allowed to wander at large. Hen houses and roosts should be kept neat, and often whitewashed, and their nests should always have half an inch or more of ashes or lime on the bottom, under the hay. Broken or rotten eggs should never be allowed to remain in the nests. Dirty water should not be given them. To do well, they require pure water, and all their food fresh and uninjured from taint or fermentation. I estimate that during the year, (deducting the time of their moulting, and inclination to set,) I have got daily, one half as many eggs as I have had laying hens.

Every family can, with a very little trouble, with their flock of a dozen hens, have fresh eggs in plenty, during the whole year, say in all, 2000, and 100 full grown chickens; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, (if such be the fact,) the hen is capable of yielding the greatest profit to the owner. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens.

Care should be taken to change roosters often, as otherwise the best variety in the world will run out, and cease to be profitable from breeding in: and I feel great confidence that much improvement may be made by due attention to crossing, and in this way some of the evils from breeding in, be averted. I have stated that I give my fowls meat: this is indispensable if they are not allowed to go at large. If corn is fed out, it should be soaked, and 15 bushels is a fair yearly allowance for 12 hens and a rooster. But they should always have food by them, and after they have become habituated to find enough at all times in the trough, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonful into their crops; but if they are scantily or irregularly fed, they will greedily snatch up a whole crop full at a time, and stop laying, and not unfrequently engender some fatal disease.

JAMES L. CHILD.

Coal Dust for Strawberries.—Dr. C. Dean, of South Plympton, writes to the editor of the Ploughman, that last November he set out 24 of Hovey's Seedling strawberries—that several of them produced fruit last summer; that he put coal-dust about some of them, and that these were the ones that bore fruit; the others bore none.

Agriculture feeds us—to a great extent it clothes us: without it, we *could* not have manufactures, and we *should* not have commerce. These all stand together like pillars in a cluster—the largest in the centre—and that largest is Agriculture.—*Webster.*

I am sorry to add my strong conviction, that the education of the laboring classes (in G. Britain) is not viewed with favor by those who move in a higher condition of life; at least that they consider it of doubtful value, and are desirous of keeping it within the most restricted limits.—*Colman.*

POTATOES.

The editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor has this season raised between twelve and thirteen hundred bushels of potatoes on about six acres of sward land. The ground was prepared in the following manner: After the corn planting had been finished, about the 25th of May, manure, on about one acre compost, and upon the other five acres clear manure from a stable, made during the preceding summer and winter, was laid out in piles and spread over the grass, which had then already started green from the ground. In furrows of about twelve inches in width, the whole flat was completely turned over, these shutting into each other so close as to leave no vacuum between. With the sod thus inverted and the manure all covered to the depth of about six inches, the potatoes were planted between every third furrow, at the distance in the rows of about three feet from each other. A hole or crevice was made from two to three inches below the surface, with a sharpened stick, and at the distance of eighteen inches, a single potato of the common size placed in, and covered up with a kick of the heel, generally, where the soil would admit of it. Care was taken that the seed potato should not enter so deep as to go below the upturned sward. In this way the potatoes grew above the sod, while the roots drew sufficient sustenance from the decomposed manure and decaying turf at the bottom. During the whole season there was no difficulty from weeds. The whole process of hoeing the six acres twice, cost only twenty-two days work of one man: the planting was done with great expedition. In twice hoeing and going over with the cultivator, and the subsequent digging of the potatoes, neither the bottom turf nor the manure overlaid by it has as yet been disturbed. The crop of Indian corn intended for the same land next year, according to our present year's experience of a field cultivated last year in the same way, will derive a greater advantage from the manure than the potato crop of the present year.

One advantage of raising potatoes in this manner, we believe to have been the entire freedom of the crop from the disease which has been so generally complained of. The ground was the ordinary intervale of Merrimack river, which had laid so long to grass as to give not much over half a ton of hay to the acre: it was good land, but was much in want of stimulating manure. The crop of potatoes was not probably quite as large as it might have been if the same manure had been mixed in the same depth of soil actually pulverized; neither was the labor of making the crop more than half as much; but the manure is left in the ground to do much the most effective service hereafter. On a diligent inquiry of our potato diggers, we have not been able to learn that any of the new potatoes were affected with the rot. The earliest kind were taken from the field before the weather of September, and those laid in the common cellar have as yet discovered none of those offensive qualities which have been so much a matter of complaint. Of the Long Reds, we have between five and six hundred bushels in the ground, under a hemlock cover.

On about one acre of the potato ground manured with stable dung, was put, after the first hoeing, some eight hundred pounds of ground plaster. Where this was applied, the potatoes seemed to be fewer in number, but all of a larger size. The effect of the plaster was to make the crop at least one-fourth better.—*Far. Month. Vis.*

HEDGES.

It may appear strange to some, who consider this State as one *big wilderness*, and us "*Up Easters*" as "brothers to dragons and companions of owls," that we should complain of the lack of fencing stuff and begin to recommend hedges for the purposes of enclosures. It is a fact, however, that in some parts of our State the scarcity of material for making good fence is more severely felt than in some of the oldest States in the Union.

Hedges recommend themselves to the attention of those who are in want of good fences and have not the wherewithal to build them. For this purpose it is better to look around us and see what native shrubs or trees we have that will answer the purpose.

It was formerly supposed that nothing would answer for a hedge but the English Hawthorn, because in the old mother country, nothing else was used; but experience proves that however excellent it may be in that country, it is not so well adapted to ours. We have many kinds of trees that are preferable, such as the following:

4. White Thorn, *(Crategus Crusgalli.)* This is a hardy native. We have found it in almost every part of Maine that we have visited. On the sandy lands by the sea shore, on the clayey grounds of the Kennebec, on the low wet intervales of the frontier, in short in almost every situation of soil and exposure it will grow strong and vigorously, and will make an excellent hedge if only placed where needed.

2. Common Beech, (*Fagus Sylvatica and Ferruginea.)* This is a hardy tree, and will grow in almost any situation, but prefers cold, heavy soils. It is easily propagated by planting the nuts in the fall and carefully protecting it awhile from the teeth of cattle. If pruned and kept down, it will grow as knotted and gnarly as you can wish, and form an almost impenetrable hedge.

3. Buckthorn, *(Rhamnus Catharticus.)* This is not indigenuous, or native in Maine, but nevertheless it grows very well here. and by proper care and attention forms a very valuable hedge. It will grow best on clayey loam, although we have known it to flourish well on sandy soil.

4. Cedar. By this we do not mean the cedar of Lebanon nor the cedar of Massachusetts, but a much handsomer tree, the cedar of Maine—Arbor Vitæ, as some call it, *(Thuja Occidentalis)* which is found abundantly in this State. In the southern parts of the State it is found on cold, wet soils, but in the northern parts, as in Aroostook county, for instance, it grows luxuriantly on dry uplands, forming a beautiful evergreen, whose foliage not only gives beauty mid the dreariness of winter, but also affords an excellent shelter to every thing which is near them. It will grow very well on dry or gravelly soils, though not so vigorously. We know of some that sprung up naturally in such situations, the seeds having been scattered there by the winds, and they do well. Capt. Isaac Gage, of this town, says that Mr. Downing, the celebrated nursery man and Landscape Gardener of New York, informed him that it would form the very best hedges of any thing we had, and that this opinion was formed from experiment with it and observation of its growth and habits.

The above are some of the species of our native trees that might be profitably used for hedges. No man should expect to have a hedge with the same amount of labor that it takes to put up a line of post and rails, or lay stone wall. In the first place it will take a good deal of labor and time to plant or to set the hedge; in the second place it should be protected from the trampling and cropping of cattle, and in the third place it should be carefully pruned down, so as to cause it to grow strong and crabbed, and then it requires time to arrive at suitable maturity. After being once established, however, it will form a handsome and durable fence, and, in many locations, the cheapest kind that can be had, every thing considered.—*Maine Farmer.*

EXTRACT

From Mr Whipple's Address before the Merrimack Co. Agricul. Society, at Warner, N. H., Oct. 14.

"We are very much in the habit of cultivating too much land. Certain it is that one acre well cultivated and richly manured, will produce more than two acres indifferently cultivated—and then you save about half the labor—a very important item. The farms in this county and in the State, now under cultivation, are capable of producing, by proper and judicious management, from 25 to 50 per cent. more than the present yield. I think I do not exaggerate in my estimate. There is one store in Concord which sells annually twenty thousand barrels of flour. Suppose that is one-fifth part of the quantity sold in the State—then there would be one hundred thousand barrels of flour consumed yearly. Estimate this at the lowest price, say $5 per barrel, and you have the sum of $500,000 expended for the single article of flour, beside the other grain which is brought into the State. Could you believe this? Half a million of dollars is yearly paid from this State for bread stuff raised by western farmers. Certain I am from inquiry, that the estimate I have made is small.

"You ought to raise your own bread stuffs; you might easily supply the wants of every consumer in the State. There is no reason, no excuse why we should be dependent upon our western farmers for such an immense amount of bread stuffs. We have soils well adapted for the growth of every kind of grain, and we as farmers, are as capable of producing large crops as the farmers of neighboring States. That there should be such a deficiency for our home consumption, is altogether unaccountable. We ought to encourage our sons and young men to remain here on the beautiful hills and vallies of our own native State and cultivate our lands, instead of advising them to go West. It is a mistaken notion, that young men can do better West than they can here. We have lands enough in this State, if properly divided, to give labor to double the present population. We have advantages here that you cannot have in the western country; and all that is wanted is a contented mind and a determination to make our own New Hampshire a vender of bread stuffs rather than a purchaser. There is something radically wrong in suffering such an import of bread stuffs into this State; and by you, gentlemen farmers, the wrong must be righted. We have water power here that will make us independent, if we only cultivate the soil and supply the wants of the consumers who are engaged in our manufacturing establishments. We shall always find a ready market for every thing that the farmer raises."

Proportion of the Sexes.—Many millions of observations have been made upon births in the various countries of Europe, from which one uniform result appears—that about twentyone boys are born to twenty girls.

GUANO MANURE.

Guano, whether from Peru or Africa, may be separated into two marked and important kinds of ingredients: the volatile, or easily evaporable, and the fixed or permanent ingredients.

The volatile ingredients are those which evaporate readily at the common temperature of the atmosphere, which contain the ammonia of the guano, and are the nitrogenous or azotised ingredients. They consist chiefly of carbonate, oxalate, phosphate, and *humate* of ammonia; they are contained in all the barn-yard and stable manure, and are of the utmost importance to vegetation, for there is not a portion of the vegetable without nitrogen in some shape or other; they powerfully excite vegetable action, and are consequently indispensable to produce a luxuriance of growth. It is to this azotised ingredient that is chiefly to be attributed the surprising *growth* of plants watered with solution of guano, for nearly all these ammoniacal ingredients are soluble in water. Before I quit this subject let me say a few words on the humate of ammonia.

Of all the nitrogenous compounds, this retains the ammonia with the greatest tenacity—humus is found in all soils which contain organic matter. What a wise provision of nature, that an ingredient in almost every soil should be able so tenaciously to retain the substance indispensable to vegetation, ammonia, which is poured down in every shower of rain, exists in every flake of snow. The plants have the power to extract it from its combination with humus then just as they want it, and the rich manure of snow water is no longer a fable; for the ammonia is retained in the snow by the coldness of the temperature, until the genial warmth of spring sets it free to promote the growth and vigor of the young year. One of the most valuable ingredients, therefore, of guano is the ammonia, or rather the ammoniacal salts, and by the quantity of these its price in Europe is very much regulated. The best Peruvian guano contains thirty to thirty-eight per cent. of these salts, some from Chili is quite inferior and only contains eight to twelve per cent.; the best Ichaboe from twenty to twenty seven per cent., the cargo of the Samos, just arrived from Ichaboe contains 26 1-4 per cent., and is a very superior parcel. It has been stated by Dr. Davy that he was unsuccessful in finding uric acid in the African guano; I have found it, and I see by recent analyses from England, that it has been found in many parcels to the amount of 1 1-2 per cent. This is by no means an extraordinary circumstance; this substance and its immediate combinations are rapidly and easily transformed, naturally when moistened, or during the process of analysis, into corbonate of ammonia, &c. The character of Dr. Davy as a chemist forbids any other supposition, than that in the samples he analyzed, this transformation had taken place previous to their being placed in his hands.

The latest discovery respecting this portion of guano, is by a German chemist, Unger, who has found in it that exceedingly rare substance, the *Xanthic oxide* of Marcet, hitherto only found in very small quantity in urinary calculi. This, although of no agricultural importance, is extremely interesting to chemists and physiologists.

The next to be considered are the fixed or permanent ingredients. These may again be divided into two kinds, those soluble, or nearly so, in water.

Those soluble in water are chiefly salts of potash, as phosphate, muriate, and sulphate of potash. I trust that agricultural chemistry is so generally understood now, as to make it unnecessary for me to discuss here the value of potash to the farmer; he knows that this or soda exists in every manure. In the quantities of these ingredients there does not seem to be much difference in the Peruvian and best African, there is usually from ten to fifteen per cent., more than this I think would hardly be advantageous. By this division of ingredients the farmer may know what he adds to his soil in using a solution of guano in water. Such a solution should never be stronger than one pound of guano to twenty gallons of water, and may be used where convenient three or four times during the *growing*, not the *ripening* season.

We now come to the last division of ingredients, those insoluble in water, or nearly so.

They consist chiefly of the phosphate of lime and of magnesia, and the oxalate of lime. These substances, although insoluble in plain water, are soluble in many of the liquids and compounds they meet with in the soil, and when in contact with the roots of plants. They are of the greatest importance to vegetation, for two of them are contained in the seeds of all cereal grains, and particularly in the embryo plant or plumule of the seed. They are contained in exceedingly small quantity in the usual manures, and hence the fields in England which have been so severely taxed for them by the incessant taking off of wheat crops, could yield them no longer until replenished by bone manure or phosphate of lime. The quantity of these in guano varies much, say from 20 to 40 per cent.: about 30 per cent. is a good quantity. Beside these ingredients, there is generally moisture or water varying from 10 to 30 per cent. On this subject it seems only necessary for me to say, that the less water the better, not only because it is the least valuable ingredient, but because water rapidly decomposes the ammoniacal compounds.

The intelligent farmer, from knowing the quantity and quality of the ingredients of his manure, will be better able to shape his course in the application of them, a subject on which of course much experience is still desirable with guano. I have written strongly to Mr. Colman to send us over all the information he can collect on the subject, and I have not the least doubt of its being placed before our farmers in his work, in sufficient time to direct their spring operations.

From what has been said, then, it appears that if a growth of stem, leaf, and root, be required, the solution of guano is about as useful as the whole substance: but where a seed crop is wanted, the insoluble ingredients above are requisite, and the whole guano is necessary. Several experiments have been made here on grass-lands, after the first mowing; they have not been very successful, and the reason is obvious. The guano has been spread over the grass, and in cases where it has not rained immediately, the ammonia has evaporated in the air; and even in cases where rain has followed, much of the ammonia must have evaporated before the solution could get through the thick matted stems to the roots. The potash and other fixed salts may, however, probably be of use in the ensuing spring, but hardly sufficient to warrant any expensive outlay. Permit me here to observe to the farmer, that an unsuccessful experiment, well conducted, is often as instructive as a successful one, and therefore may equally lead to profit. The seed corn which I grew with guano last year has been tried against the best that could be purchased of the same kind, and under precisely the same circumstances, side by side; the guanoed corn was strikingly more luxuriant, and yielded the largest crop.

The whole result of my experiments this year, has, if possible, strengthened my estimation of the valuable power of guano, and my view of its application generally, is, that 250 to 300 pounds is sufficient for one acre broad cast; that it should be put into barrels and kept as close as possible; that when applied, no time should be lost in covering it with the soil, so that when the ammonia escapes it may at once impregnate the soil above it, which will then gradually give it off to the plant.

Pumpkins of enormous size grown with guano, have been exhibited this year, at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and many of those who have tried it on various vegetables, are full of wonder at its power. I think it not so likely to answer so well in stiff clay as on light soils; but one of the great objects of the farmer ought to be to lighten his stiff soil with sand, and then it may be used. On grape vines and all gross feeders its effects are surprising. On fruit trees, one conspicuous action is, that it shortens the joints between the leaves, making the growth short, stumpy, and therefore productive. As it excites vegetation at any time of the year when the atmosphere is of a temperature to permit growth, it must not be applied except during the growing season; but for forcing fruits or flowers, out of season, it will be very serviceable. I have heard from several here, that its effects on potatoes have been remarkable; but I can say nothing on this subject from my own experience. I think the African guano generally, is not so retentive of the ammonia as the Peruvian, nor does it usually contain quite as much; but the difference of price amply makes good this difference if skilfully and carefully used.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1844. J. E. Teschemacher.

—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

"Much increase is by the strength of the ox."—Prov. xi. 4.

The following in substance, is Dr. Adam Clarke's *just* commentary on this passage of Holy Writ. The ox deserves more consideration than he usually receives, for the reasons here so correctly given: "The ox is the most profitable of all the beasts used in husbandry. Except merely for speed, he is superior in almost every respect to the horse. 1. He is longer lived. 2. Scarcely liable to any disease. 3. He is steady, and always pulls fair in his gears. 4. He lives, fattens, and maintains his strength on what horses will not eat, and therefore is supported at much less cost. 5. His manure is more profitable. And, 6. When he is worn out in his labor, his flesh is good for the nourishment of man, his horns of great utility, and his hide almost invaluable. It might be added, he is almost no expense in shoeing; and his gears are much less expensive than those of the horse. In all large farms, oxen for the common purposes of labor, are greatly to be preferred to horses. Have but patience with this most patient animal, and you will soon find there is much increase by the strength and labor of the ox."—*Al. Cult.*

Horse Chesnuts Poison.—The Hartford Times says that several children have recently been poisoned with horse chesnuts.

He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.—*Franklin.*

MANURING WITH LIME.

The duration of the action of lime manure, depends, first, on the quantity used, and on several other circumstances, to be alluded to. If the amount of lime is calculated of which the soil is deprived by one harvest, it will be found that 500 pounds per acre should be sufficient for many years; still the plants cannot absorb *all* the lime which has been brought on a field, because they do not penetrate with their roots every particle of earth; and a great part of the lime is also nearly lost to the plants by its combining with the hydrated silica contained in the soil, forming a compound insoluble in water. Another portion is dissolved by the rain and snow-water, so much, viz: as has combined with humic and carbonic acids into salts, which are soluble in water. The silicated lime, it is true, is again in its turn decomposed by the carbonic and humic acids of the soil, whereby humate and carbonate of lime will be formed; but this always takes place so slowly, that the plants cannot derive much benefit from it. These processes, therefore, fully explain why the manuring with lime needs to be repeated, and why its effect, although (by using large quantities) it may last 25 or 30 years, will not last with small ones more than 6 or 7 years. It is, moreover, to be considered that the salts, which are produced in the soil by manuring with lime, are generally difficultly soluble in water, and consequently that the soil must contain a considerable quantity of them, if they are to improve the growth of plants or aid their nourishment.

The ways in which lime is used as manure, are different. Sometimes, small heaps are formed of it on a field previously plowed; these heaps are covered very closely, with a layer of earth, two or three inches thick, and the lime has to remain in that state until it has become slaked. These heaps are afterwards well worked up with the soil above and beneath; the lime is carefully spread, then harrowed and plowed under about two inches deep; the land is then harrowed; then another plowing, somewhat deeper than the first is performed; and the whole operation is concluded by harrowing. Although this process is very simple, and requires little manual labor, it is not to be doubted that it is still imperfect. In the first place, as the heap soon becomes cracked by the swelling of the lime, it will not be protected by the earth from the influence of the atmospheric air, which will cause it to lose its caustic quality; and consequently, when subsequently mixed with the soil, it will not act so powerfully on the organic matter and the coal of humus contained in it.

Another way of using lime is to throw it into one or more large heaps, and to pour so much water upon it as entirely to slake it, and convert it at once into a powder. Three pounds of burnt lime will require for that purpose one pound of water; *i. e.* the two combine chemically in that proportion, and become converted into a dry, very fine powder. On the other hand, not too much water is to be taken, else a pap will be produced which cannot be spread about, and which when dry, will form a hard mortar. If some lumps of lime should not have been slaked, they are to be thrown aside, when the lime-dust is conveyed on the fields, and these again sprinkled over with water, and if they should not then fall to pieces, they are either not pure lime, or have not been sufficiently burnt, which can be easily ascertained by trying them **them** with a little acid. The main object after the lime has become slaked, is to spread it as soon as possible over the field, and to proceed with it as stated before; because everything depends on the lime coming in as caustic state as possible on the ground, in order to accomplish what we expect.

The third method of manuring with lime is the following:—It is placed in conical heaps in alternate layers with vegetable mould, taking three or four parts of earth to one of lime, over which the necessary quantity of water is afterwards poured; the heap is then well covered, either with turf or straw, over which some earth is to be thrown, and the whole left quiet for three or four weeks. Afterwards, the lime, which by this time has been converted into powder, and the vegetable mould are well worked up, and then carried on the field. There is no doubt that this method, provided earth be at hand, is to be preferred to any other, as all lime which has not combined with humic acid, will remain caustic, and will act in the heap very powerfully on the coal of humus. The greatest amount of labor it occasions, is fully repaid by the produce obtained, as a considerable quantity of humate of lime is produced, which as we shall see hereafter, is a superior manure. Vegetable mould, however, is not to be had everywhere.

In some countries the slaked lime-powder is strewed over the clover-stubble, it is then shallow plowed, and before rye or wheat is sown, the field is harrowed and plowed several times. But it is not advisable, on any account, to strew the lime-powder over growing crops, because as it is soluble in water, it easily corrodes the plants. It may, however, be used in that way on meadows, on which much moss is growing, as it destroys those plants, and after it has united with the humic acid of the soil, it will elicit clover and sweet grasses.

It is also a general rule never to manure with lime in wet weather, for it will then combine with the sand of the soil into mortar. If, however, the lime is once well mixed up with the soil, rainy weather is desirable, as it then soon becomes dissolved and thoroughly mixed with the furrow-slice, and then acts strongly on humus, the organic matter, worms, &c.—*Prof. Sprengel.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

CULTIVATE YOUR FRUIT TREES.

The influence of the cultivation of the soil on fruit trees, appears to be less known and appreciated than any thing else of the kind equally important, which has been practiced since the time of Hesiod and Homer. Persons who purchase fine fruit trees, appear to have more or less of five different objects in view, which are the following, viz:

1. To kill the trees at once—2. To kill them by inches.

3. To keep them alive, with the hope that they may bear small and imperfect fruit in ten or twenty years.

4. To make them grow vigorously for a year or two, and afterwards neglect them, reducing the fruit to one-third in quantity and one-tenth in quality of what it should and might be.

5. To keep them well cultivated constantly during the term of their natural lives, and as a consequence, receiving full crops, and of the most delicious quality.

1. Although many *appear* to pursue the first of the above named objects, they probably do not really intend it. They are, however, much more successful than they intend to be in killing their trees, by drying them in the sun, freezing them in the cold, bruising them, or otherwise treating them as though already dead, while life yet remains. A large number pursue this course.

2. Others avoid these attempts to produce death, but practice another kind, which is, to crowd the roots of the trees when setting them out, into very small holes dug in hard soil, and then to suffer them to perish gradually from such careless transplanting and subsequent lack of care and culture. A much larger number follow this practice.

3. Others again transplant *well*—but that is all. This done, they consider the whole work as finished. The trees are suffered to become choked with grass, weeds, or crops of grain—some live and linger, and others die from discouragement. An intelligent friend purchased fifty very fine fruit trees, handsomely rooted, and of vigorous growth; they were well set out in a field occupied with a heavy crop of clover and timothy. The following summer was very dry, and the grass crop crowded them hard on every side—most of them necessarily perished. The browsing of cattle the next winter completed the work for the rest. It would have been cheaper to have thrown them away at once. Another person, a neighbor to the first, bought sixty trees, of much worse quality in growth; he set them out well, and kept them well cultivated with a crop of potatoes. He lost but one in the sixty, and by pursuing the same course of raising among them low hoed crops, his trees now promise to give him loads of rich peaches, before the dead stubs of the trees of his neighbor have disappeared from the ground. Another neighbor last spring, bought fifty fine trees. A few days since I passed his house, and he said to me, "I thought a crop of wheat was one of the best for young peach trees?"

"O no," said I, "it is one of the very worst: avoid all sown crops, and occupy the ground only with low, hoed crops, as potatoes, ruta bagas, carrots, and the like."

"Well," answered he, "I have found it so: my fifty peach trees all lived, but I have lost one year of their growth by my want of knowledge."

I examined his trees—they had been well set out, in a fine soil; all the rows but one, had stood in a field of wheat, but the one excepted was hoed with a crop of potatoes. The result was very striking. Of the trees that stood among the wheat, some had made shoots the present summer an inch long, some two inches, and a very few, five or six inches. On nearly every one that grew with the potatoes, new shoots *a foot and a half* long could be found, and on some, the growth had been two feet, two and a half, and three feet. Other cases have furnished nearly as striking contrasts.

4 and 5. An eminent cultivator of fine fruit, whose trees have borne for many years, says in a late letter, "My fruit garden would be worth twice as much as it is, if the trees had been planted in thick rows two rods apart, so that I could have cultivated them with the plow. Unless fruit grows on thrifty trees, we can form no proper judgment of it. Some that we have *cultivated* this season, after a long neglect, seem like new kinds, and the flavor is in proportion to the size." Large trees often stand in thick grass, and poor crops and poor fruit can hardly fail to result; and the nurseryman who sold them is sometimes pronounced a scoundrel for having furnished such despicable stuff.

"But," exclaims some one, "are we always to be troubled with cultivating and takIng care of our trees as long as we live?" Exactly. This is the condition of enjoying the fruits of the earth, which has existed these last six thousand years. Besides,

if this labor gives a return of a hundred fold, who ought to regret it? If my orchard, yielding a hundred bushels now, of poor fruit, will, by putting a hoed crop and some manure into it, more than double its products, and greatly improve them in quality, where is my loss? Would it be grateful in me to complain of a little care and attention with so great a gain? Labor cannot be avoided, but it brings its reward. J. J. THOMAS.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Nov 2, 1844.

The President of the Society, Col. M. P. Wilder, presented fine specimens of Duchesse d' Angouleme, Queen Caroline, and Bleeker's Meadow Pears.

Mr David Haggerston presented some extra fine specimens of the St. Germain and Beurre Bronze Pears, from the garden of J. P. Cushing, Esq., of Watertown.

Mr Hayden, of Brookline, Beurre Diel Pears.

Mr C. Newhall, Dorchester, Beurre d' Aremberg Pears.

Col. J. A. Webber, by the Messrs. Winship, large yellow Pears, known in the Boston market as the Winter St. Michael—a poor Pear, of from second to third rate quality.

Mr Washburn, of Plymouth, very fine specimen of the Sieulle Pear.

Wm. Oliver, Esq., of Dorchester, fine specimen of Duchesse d' Angouleme Pears.

Mr J. Cass, Boston, Isabella and White Grapes.

Mr Geo. Walsh, a dish of Grapes and St. Michael Pears.

Mr Harris, Worcester, Apples—White Nonsuch; a specimen for a name, not worthy of culture; Yellow Green Sweet, good; Red Sweet Seedling, fair, but wants flavor; Hooper's large Red Cheek, very fine.

Mr Cole, of the Cultivator, a variety of Apples; also, specimens of Strawberries.

H. A. Dyer, Brookline, Conn., three varieties of Apples—large red flat Apple, appears to be the Pennock Chandler, the other catled the "Coggersall," a Pearmain of considerable merit.

Mr Vandine, Marie Louise, Passe Colmar, and —— (?) Pears.

Wendell Bailey, Esq., of Charlestown, very splendid bunches of Sweetwater Grapes.

Dr. Robbins, Roxbury, fine St. Michael Pears.

Mr Nathan B. Johnson, Woburn, by Mr S. Sweetser, very fine specimens of the Baltimore (?) Apple.

Mr Samuel R. Johnson, Charlestown, Dix and Beurre Diel Pears.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

Diseased Potatoes.—Mr H. M. Paine, of the optical works, Oxford, Mass., has applied a glass that magnifies 9000 times, to the diseased parts of potatoes, and finds them filled with animalculæ, with bodies like the soldier-ant, and legs like the hairy garden spider. He thinks there is no epidemic amongst potatoes, but that the disease is caused by these insects.—*Exchange pap.*

To Remove Turnip Flavor in Milk.—Make a strong infusion of nitre, by pounding it in a mortar, and pouring boiling water upon it. Let a dessert-spoonful of this to every two gallons of milk, be stirred up in the warm milk as soon as it is brought in, and all flavor of turnips will be removed.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Gov. Hill, editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, in his account of the late Agricultural Shows at Worcester, remarks:

"The State Society failed partially in their object of ascertaining the character of the best plows, by the determination of the two great competitors of Massachusetts, (Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and Prouty & Mears,) that their improvements should not be submitted to the decision of any committee on this occasion. As the law of patents has been construed by Mr Justice Story, there is no patented plow improvements now in existence, so that the great plow-makers freely avail themselves of whatever points of any improved plow they may choose. As the last plows have been made, we should say there was none or but very little difference in the plows constructed by either of the great plow-makers—both of them have their names stand as high as either could wish, not to be affected in reputation by the decision or award of any Society; and therefore they are mighty indifferent about submitting the question. But we are free to declare that the Howard plow of Hingham, which was alone presented for premium, is equal in all respects to any others in the country. This declaration is due to the unassuming pretensions of a mechanic whose first improvement years before either of the others were known as plow-makers, entitles him, as a practical man, to quite as much credit as is due to any subsequent invention."

[Mr Howard's were not the only plows exhibited for premium. Mr Martin, of Sutton, was also a competitor.]

From the Mass. Ploughman.

SALIVA IN HORSES.

Mr Editor—As you seem to invite further discussion on this subject, I embrace the first opportunity to add a few more brief remarks. We have no desire to multiply words on this or any other subject, without some intended good. Somebody, no doubt, among the many observing farmers and horse-keepers, knows enough to set us right in this affair, if they can be come at and prevailed with to communicate. Let us hear from such, whoever and wherever they be, that it may contribute to the comfort of that noble animal, the horse.

I fully accord with you, Mr Editor, in the expression made in your concluding remarks, appended to my former communication, in the Ploughman of August 24th—"we are not very positive on this subject, and should like more facts and more opinions of nice observers of the slavers in horses"—although I felt quite sure before and at the time of writing, nor am I otherwise convinced now, that *sorrel* caused the slavers in my horse in the instance noticed. One of these three things, I think, must be pretty certain; it was the sorrel, the clover, or else both combined, which caused the slavers in my horse last spring, for he fed on nothing else at the time. It was rather ordinary hay, being late cut, and from off new land. The sorrel was fully seeded and destitute of leaf.

I am very doubtful whether lobelia ever causes the slavers in horses. Lobelia is said to be of the nature of tobacco. Both are rank poison to the human species. Tobacco, farriers tell me, is harmless, and even wholesome, when given to the horse. If this be the case, it would seem unlikely that lobelia, which is of the nature of tobacco, should cause the slavers. At any rate, if lobelia be the cause, it might be very easily tested. Horses, I believe, show no repugnance to the plant; will eat it as readily as any herb whatever; let the horse, then, be tried with a handful of it, and see what effect it has. In the same way sorrel or any other plant may be tried. We intend in due time to institute some experiments of this kind, and hope others will do the same and communicate the facts.

Respectfully, B. F. WILBUR.

Butters Vale, Oct. 1*st*, 1844.

It does not seem that lobelia is very injurious to a horse. It makes him slaver as badly as some men do by eating tobacco, and it may not be more hurtful than tobacco is to the human race. But as our correspondent admits that lobelia is rank poison, and that horses will eat it, he goes far to prove it probable that this is the herb which creates the nausea in the horse.—*Ed. Ploughman.*

THE ARTICHOKE.

Several trials which we have known made with this root, indicate that it is one of the most valuable for stock which can be cultivated. A few years ago, a gentleman of our acquaintance, planted a small patch of rich ground with them. The produce was at the rate of 1200 bushels per acre. They were principally harvested by hogs, which were turned in and allowed to root them up as their appetite prompted. They gained well, with no other food, while the artichokes lasted. A great advantage of this root is, that it will lie in the ground without injury all winter.

Mr Thomas Noble, of Massilon, gave us a brief account of a trial with artichokes, made by him the past season. In April, 1843, he planted two acres with this vegetable. The ground was of medium quality. The artichokes were planted in rows 2 1-2 to 3 feet apart, using a little more seed than is commonly used in planting potatoes. As soon as the frost was out of the ground last spring (1844,) the digging of them was begun and continued as the stock required. The produce of the two acres was 1500 bushels. They were fed principally to sheep, though some were given to cattle, horses and hogs. All animals ate them well, seeming to prefer them to turnips. While the sheep were being fed with them, they were pastured on growing wheat and clover. The shepherd thought the wheat and clover was sufficient for them, as there was a "full bite," and he accordingly discontinued the artichokes. The ewes "fell off" in their milk, and the lambs soon showed that they were not doing so well. The artichokes were again given, and they soon did as well as ever.

Mr Noble also used the *tops* for fodder. He cut them in October, just before frost came, dried and housed them. They were fed to the stock in winter, and were evidently preferred to corn fodder.

Mr. N. is so well pleased with artichokes, that he has raised them this year on a larger scale. They require but little cultivation; it being only necessary to keep the ground clear of weeds till the artichokes get a good start.

Mr T. M. Johnson, of Greensboro,' Alabama, lately informed us that he is this year growing 30 acres of artichokes. He considers them the most profitable vegetable he can raise. In that climate they can be dug any time in the winter.

There are several varieties of artichokes, but that called the Jerusalem artichoke (Helianthus tuberosus) is considered best. From the fibres of the tops or stems, a cordage is sometimes manufactured in some parts of Europe.—*Albany Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1844.

☞ Mr HENRY M. LEWIS is our agent for Alabama, Tennessee, and part of Missouri.

Mr ISRAEL E. JAMES is our agent for the Southern and South Western States and Florida, assisted by Jas. K. Whipple, Wm. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John B. Weld, B. B. Hussey, and Theodore Baggs.

Mr C. W. JAMES is our agent for the Western States, Iowa and Wisconsin, assisted by Moses Meeker, James R. Smith, J. B. Humphreys, J. T. Dent, G. H. Comstock and E. Y. Jennings.

THE DISEASE IN POTATOES.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

Not having seen any communication objecting to the views I have taken of the cause of the disease in the potato, and which subsequent examinations have only tended to confirm in my own mind, I resumed the investigation of the subject. The results I now offer to you for publication. I have first to notice the idea that this disease arises from worms which are found in the decayed potato—and remark,

1st, that the worms are the same which are found in all rotten potatoes, from whatever cause the decay may arise.

2d, the potato decays previous to the worms appearing, for the worms are never found in the sound part of the potato, eating their way in or depositing their eggs, nor have I ever seen the worms in that part of the potato in which the fungus has already commenced vegetating: it is only in the most rotten part that the worms exist, after the fungus has caused this decay.

3d, salt instantly kills the worms, as any one may satisfy themselves, with the assistance of the common compound microscope.

Under the full impression of the existence of the fungus in the potato, two questions present themselves—

1st. Is the fungus the cause of the decay, or merely a growth on the tuber already diseased from some other cause?—and

2d, When and in what part of the plant the disease originates, and how is it propagated and disseminated?

The probability is that the fungus is the cause of the disease—for the fungus appears on the skin of the potato, and can be traced by its gradually dark color penetrating from the outside by degrees into the sound inside, the outside fungus developing itself first, and producing slime and rottenness, while the inside yet remains firm and sound. If the fungus resulted from the potato first becoming rotten, and thus forming favorable circumstances for its vegetation, then the presumption is that we should occasionally, although perhaps rarely, find parts of the potato rotten *without* the fungus, which I, at least, have never yet seen. I have often seen heaps of rotten potatoes, without ever before observing this peculiar fungus, which, on account of its smell, cannot be mistaken. If this was therefore a disease merely affecting the rotten potato and not the sound one, it would have been long ago and much more often observed. Dr. Wallroth, an excellent German botanist, who appears to have closely studied the fungus family, observes in the *Linnea*, (a botanical periodical, published in Germany,) vol. 16, for 1842, that he has ascertained the disease called there the *Potato scab*, or *wart*—a kind of swelling or tumor, ending in rottenness—to be a species of subterranean fungus, which he calls *Erysibe subterranea*, and of which he gives a long scientific description. I am not sufficiently versed in this subject, to decide whether this description agrees exactly with the disease at present under discussion, but it appears to me to differ in several particulars.

The second question, as to the origin and propagation of this fungus, is one which presents great difficulties in its solution. These arise partly from the knowledge of the propagation of the fungus family being yet in its infancy, and partly from the want of means of pursuing the study of this microscopic subject properly. From the almost universal accounts of the tops of the plants having first died down, and thus indicated the disease, it has suggested itself to me, even if this fungus is really a subterranean species, whether it has not been propagated and disseminated by spores floating in the atmosphere and attaching themselves to the *stalk* of the potato, on that vegetating and extending themselves downwards until they reached the point of junction with the tuber, there producing decay, and the death of the upper part of the vegetable, and afterwards disseminating themselves through the tuber.

A parallel to this probably exists in the *mushroom*, a fungus which is naturally produced from horse droppings, when by being kept dry for a considerable time, they have arrived at a favorable state for the developement of the spores. These spores have probably attached themselves to the stems of the hay which has been eaten by the horse, have passed through its stomach and remained in an inert state, until favorable circumstances have produced their developement in the droppings.

I regret that I had not commenced this investigation early enough to have examined the stalk and its junction with the tuber, with the microscope, on the first appearance of its drooping, as all the proof now to be expected from experiments, can only be of a negative character: however, here are such results as I have obtained—

1st. One of these much diseased potatoes was cut in halves; each half was placed on half a sound potato, in perfect contact, placed under a bell glass in a damp, dark atmosphere, temperature 57 to 62. In five days the sound potato was not in the slightest degree contaminated with the fungus or the worms.

2d. A whole diseased potato, covered with black spots, was placed under a glass, in the same circumstances as experiment No. 1, in contact with a whole sound potato. The 5th day the sound potato remained uncontaminated and without worms.

3d. A whole and much diseased potato was buried 2 inches below the soil, which was damp but not wet. A sound potato was buried in the same soil, 2 1-2 inches distant from it, the temperature kept as before—57 to 62. In 5 days this latter remained quite sound.

It is possible that 5 days is not long enough; I have therefore left them all in the same state, and shall not touch them for 3 or 4 weeks. Should any change take place, I will inform you.

As I do not seek to establish any favorite theory, I trust my remarks may incite to observation and provoke discussion, and provided the practical and useful truth on this subject be discovered, I do not care much whether it be by myself or by others.

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

To "Yankee."—We respect your motives, and in the main agree to your statements—but think it best not to publish your article, as we fear it might provoke a controversy upon the subject of slavery, the discussion of which is foreign to the objects to which our paper is devoted, and would not, we presume, be either interesting or instructive to our readers generally.

THINGS TO BE ATTENDED TO.

Bank up your house. See that every crevice through which cold air can enter, is closed.

Then look to your cattle's quarters. Make every thing tight and comfortable here, as may be. This is no less your duty than your interest. The more comfortable (in respect to security from cold) your animals are kept, the less food will they require, and the better will they thrive. So says science—and experience sustains it.

If you have not heretofore had a comfortable shelter for your sheep in winter, set about making one for them—you will have no cause to regret it. The sheep's wooly coat, comfortable as it is, is not a security against injury from exposure to all the severities of wintry weather.

Muck getting.—"Put in" to this work while you may. It is hardly possible to "*overdo*" this business. He who gets the most muck, will, most likely, get the most *money*.

Ditches.—Perhaps some of these need clearing out—and it's a good time, also, to make new ones, with a view of reclaiming some portion of your low land—and the wisdom of this measure is now so indisputable, that not a word is necessary in its support. RECLAIM YOUR LOW LANDS! Even a little done to this end, every year, will soon tell to your profit. This is a matter in which you may be "*sure you're right*"—therefore, "*Go ahead.*"

In what state are the fences around your meadows? Are they secure against cattle getting in and cutting up the soil with their hoofs?

Storing Roots.—Ruta bagas should never be put in the house cellar, in any great quantity, on account of the offensive odor which proceeds from them when the least degree of decay occurs. These, as well as other roots, may be well kept by pitting them. Choose a dry knoll, near the ground where they are raised, and dig a trench about a foot deep, running north and south, and as wide as you please. After the tops are cut off, pile the roots in the trench house-roof fashion. Let them be in a dry state when put in. Place on a light layer of straw, covering it thinly with dirt, and then with a crowbar, pierce some holes in the top, to let off the steam. Let them remain thus till the severe frosts are about to set in; then put on another covering of straw and a thick covering of earth, closing the south end with several bundles of straw, which can be removed at pleasure when you wish to get at the roots. Be careful to make holes for the escape of the steam, when the roots are first put in. In this way (says Mr Colman) they may be kept safely till spring.

The winter term of town schools will soon commence. Have you prepared your children to attend? Have they the requisite facilities to progress in learning—such as books of the right kind? If not, supply them. Do not be niggardly in this matter. Give them every chance to learn which is in your power. Though *you* might not have had any such advantage in your youthful days, do not make this a reason for withholding from *them* the means of acquiring knowledge. Neglect in other matters connected with your business, might subject you merely to the reproach of folly or carelessness; but neglect in the matter of *educating your children*, is positively *criminal*.

Lastly, we conclude our hints by reminding all of our farming friends that, after their preparations for dread winter's advent are duly made, we should like to have them send us some account (in no matter how homely language) of their success this year with crops of all kinds, providing that success is in any degree of an uncommon character—or of their disappointments, either. Also, the results of experiments with manures, new processes of cultivation, &c. &c.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Nov. 10.

Nov. 1844.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 4	47	48	48	E.
Tuesday, 5	39	44	45	N.
Wednesday, 6	39	42	39	W.
Thursday, 7	30	50	46	N. W.
Friday, 8	37	54	43	N. W.
Saturday, 9	34	54	46	N. W.
Sunday, 10	28	45	41	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 11, 1844

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 825 Beef Cattle, 125 Stores, 2500 Sheep and 1100 Swine. Several lots of Beef Cattle and several hundred Swine unsold.

Prices — *Beef Cattle* —In consequence of the election the number of buyers at market was quite limited, and last week's prices were with difficulty obtained. We quote Extra, $4,25 a $4,50. First quality, $4 a 4,25 Second quality, $3,50. Third quality, $2,75 a 3,25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess $3 12 1-2. No. 1, $2,50.

Sheep.—Lots from $1,25 to 2,00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 3 a 3 1-4 for Sows, and 4 a 4 1-4 for Barrows. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 37 a 1 50 per bushel Red Top 50 to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 9 to 11c.—Southern, 7 a 9 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 37 a 1 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. The arrivals of Corn during the last three days have been about 30,000 bushels, principally yellow flat, part of which has been sold at 53 a 54c., and for white, 47 a 48c. per bushel. The demand for prime lots of mealing is good, but for common qualities, the market is very dull.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 54 a 55—do. do. white 47 a 48—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 00 a 00—do. Southern, 68 a 70 —Oats, Southern, 00 a 31 — Northern do. 00 to 00—Beans, per bushel 1 50 a 2 00.—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 20 a 21.

FLOUR. The market at the close of the week, was extremely dull, and prices gave way 1-16 a 1-4 per brl. Good common brands Genesee were offering quite freely at $5, at which rate sales to a moderate extent were made, and some parcels previously, at $5 06 per brl.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $00 00 a 4 75—do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 62 a 4 75 — Fredericksburg, low l'd new $4 62 a 4 75—Alexandria, wharf, 0 00 a 4 62—Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 81—Extra do. 4 87 a 5 00—Richmond Canal, $4 62 a 4 75—do. City, $5 50 a 5 75—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $4 62 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 0 00 — do fancy brands $5 12½ a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, $4 87 a 5 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 3 25—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 62 a 2 75.

PROVISIONS. There has been more activity in the market during the past week, and the stock of Pork, Mess and Prime, is materially diminished by late steady sales to the trade, and for Eastern markets. There is a little more doing in Lard: sales 400 kegs, for shipping, at 6c. cash, and brls. 6 a 6 1-4c. per lb.

Beef—Mess 4 1-0. new bbl. $0 00 a 7 25—Navy—$0 00 a 6 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 5 50—do Prime $4 50 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $00 00 a 00 00—do Clear $10 00 a 10 50 do. Mess, $9 00 a 9 50—do Prime $7 00 a 7 50—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 00 a 00—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 20 cts. a 22—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 5¾ a 6¼— Hams, Boston, 7 a 00 — Southern and Western, 5 a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4 a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

Sales have been to a very limited extent during the past week, and prices remain nominal.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 a 55 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 47—Do. 3 4 do 40 a 42—Do. 1-2 do 37 a 40 -1-4 and common do 32 a 35 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 17 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 42 a 45—No. 1 do. do. do. 37 a 40—No. 2 do do do 25 a 33—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The transactions of the week have not been to much extent.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 10 a 12 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 15 per ton—Eastern Screwed $8 00 to 10 00.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which they offer to the public at reasonable rates; as they are agents for many of the best nurseries and gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. The present time is a suitable season for transplanting trees and shrubbery. From their own nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants of every description.

Boston, Oct. 8, 1844.

NONANTUM HILL.

Nurseries of William Kenrick, Newton, near Boston.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c.

Of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectrine Trees—a great variety of all superior kinds; Grapevines; Gooseberries; Franconia and other Raspberries; Currants; Strawberries, &c &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens; Sycamores; Tyrol or Scotch Larch; silver leaved Abele; Horse Chesnuts; Elms; Weeping Willows; Magnolias or Umbrella Tree; Tulip Tree; Laburnum; Mountain Ash; Purple Beech and Evergreen Trees, &c; Shrubs; Everblooming Roses; Pæonies; Dahlias, &c. Also, Cactuses: Verbenas; Stocks, and other most showy Green House Plants.

1000 Grapevines of black Hamburg, and others in pots, from single eyes.

The new descriptive Catalogue for 1844, will be sent gratis to all who may apply, early in October, after the first hard frost, being the best season for transplanting.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in matts and moss when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot, or shipped in Boston without charge for transportation to the city; or orders left with any of the agents will be duly received and executed.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1844.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

COLUMBIA STREET.

SAMUEL POND, *Nurseryman, Cambridgeport, Mass.*, has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS AND VINES. Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pear Stocks, Apple Stocks, Plum do., Cherry, do., &c. Also, 500 Pears and Plums of extraordinary size, many of them have borne fruit.

Trees of an extraordinary size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city FREE OF EXPENSE.

Orders left at the Nursery, will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

Oct. 22, 1844.

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the in habitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street,

JO. BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm formerly owned by Mr James Vila, in Lexington, one mile from the meeting house, on the Lincoln road, containing 170 acres of excellent land, under a good state of cultivation; about 25 acres covered with a thrifty growth of wood, with a spacious garden, containing about one acre, tastefully layed out, and stocked with a variety of choice fruit, together with a Green House and Grapery. There is a good substantial Dwelling House, containing 14 rooms, and well adapted for two families; an excellent well of soft water, under cover, and a large Wood House. There are two Barns, one 75 by 40, the other 40 by 30, with a Cider Mill attached. There are two Sheds, one 50 by 18 feet, the other 40 by 20 feet. Also, a good Chaise House. Said buildings are all in good repair. Said Farm is well watered, having a never failing stream of water running through it, within eight rods of the buildings. Said Farm produces about 80 tons of English Hay yearly, and is well adapted for a Milk Farm. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JAMES VILA, Bath street, Boston, or the subscriber on the premises. WILLIAM FORBES.

Nov. 10, 1844.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds, and would respectfully recommend to their customers to send in their orders as early as possible to secure a supply from their choicest lots. Their stock of seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection they can confidently recommend them as being fresh and genuine. Among them are Long Blood, Early Turnip and Sugar Beets; Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Orange Carrot, Radish. Cucumber and Cabbage of sorts. Also, Peas, Beans and Squashes, which together with a large supply of most kinds of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of seeds to be found at any similar establishment in the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Oct. 2.

TRACE CHAINS.

The subscribers have for sale a fine assortment of Trace and Tie-up Chains. JOS. BRECK & CO.,

At N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Oct. 2.

CIDER MILL FOR SALE.

A first rate Cider Mill, with good Screws, in complete order, will be sold cheap, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 23.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS AND IRON RODS

For sliding Doors, Axletrees, Steel Springs, and Tire Iron for sale by H. RICHARDS,

Sept. 18. No. 109, State Street

HOES.

The best kind in the Market. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale a choice collection of Hyacinths, embracing double and single, red, rose, white, blue, yellow, and every shade. Also, Tulips, Lillies, Pæonies, Crocus, and every variety of bulbous and tuberous roots.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 15, 1844.

MILK ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The subscriber being about to relinquish the milk business, offers for sale, his entire milk establishment, consisting of 23 Cows, 1 Milk Cart and Wagon, and an excellent run of custom. JOHN PARKINSON,

Oct. 16, 1844. Walnut Street, Roxbury.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

AFRICAN GUANO.

The cargo of the brig Samos, just arrived direct from Africa. This Guano has been analyzed by J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., and pronounced by him as fully equal to the best cargoes received in the London or Liverpool markets. Purchasers can depend on this as being the *genuine* article. For sale, in quantities to suit, by

CHARLES HOFFMAN, Salem.
VERNON BROWN, 5 Merchants' Exchange.
J. BRECK & CO. 51 & 52 N. Market St., up stairs.

Sept. 17. 3m.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES—THEIR DELETERIOUS EFFECTS.

Mr Tucker—I have for years been aware of the fact that the effects of stove heat were very injurious; that many, very many, of the chronic complaints, which have been increasing to such an alarming extent for the last few years, have been wholly or in part produced by the use of stoves; that silently, and almost imperceptibly, they have continued to sap the foundations of health, without giving an alarm, until too late for the application of successful aid. Even those who have been to some extent aware of these effects, have not imagined the extent of the evil, and consequently this prolific parent of those most afflicting diseases, such as consumption, nervous and dyspeptic complaints, together with others, has been permitted, unarrested, to prey on the vitality of our constitutions. This is no picture of fancy, but a sober, serious fact, forced upon my understanding by experience and observation, and against my prejudices, for they were in favor of the use of stoves, until absolute certainty of conviction compelled me to yield the point.

Experience, followed by observation, had, years since, convinced me that the effects of stove heat were to check expectoration, thus deranging the action of the *lungs*—also, to produce a corresponding effect upon the *skin*, preventing perspiration, and through these, to derange the whole system—producing a debilitated action, and feverish or inflamed state of the blood, causing coldness of the extremities, and followed by other symptoms in their turn, according to the constitution.

Want of change of air in the room, difference of temperature between the air in the top of the room and at the bottom, and obstruction of moisture, had been looked upon as some of the causes of these effects, but there appeared to be still another one farther back; some organic change of the atmosphere, the effects of which were perceptible, but its nature incomprehensible. This has heretofore prevented me from publicly sounding the alarm, though I have continued to do it in private.

The light thrown upon the subject by a new system of philosophy, which the recent developements of science have enabled me to combine, has removed that barrier—hence this communication.

Electricity being one of the principal combining agents in nature, is consequently a necessary element of physiological combination, and is introduced into the system principally through the lungs, and has to do with the action of the skin also. It is also necessary in the combustion of fuel, and we find the atmosphere charged with the requisite quantity of it for these purposes; but the construction of stoves is such as to limit the amount of air; hence iron being a good conductor of electricity, that agent is abstracted from the surrounding air. This process also decomposes the moisture which the atmosphere contains, which latter consequently loses its most essential ingredients for the support of animal life, and also becomes a non-conductor of electricity, which prevents it from receiving a fresh supply from without. Water upon the stove, in part, but not wholly, remedies the defect.

In view of these facts, it behooves the American people, to look for, and apply a remedy for these evils, if they would escape the threatened curse of becoming a miserably sickly and enervated race.

—*Alb. Cult.* M. D. Codding.

Three Hundred Spinning Wheels in Operation on Boston Common.—In an address delivered before the Caledonia (Vt.) Agricultural Society, by Henry Stevens, Esq., in which the importance of affording suitable encouragement to domestic manufactures is very forcibly set forth, the author says:—"We find in the American Annals, an account of the anniversary of a society for encouraging industry, held 1753, on which occasion Boston Common presented a novel sight. In the afternoon, about 300 young female spinsters, decently dressed, appearing on the Common at their spinning wheels. The weavers also appeared, neatly dressed, in garments of their own weaving. An immense number of spectators were present at this interesting spectacle. Ladies of Boston whirling three hundred spinning wheels! These were afterwards the matrons who refused to drink British tea, and who never saw a *piano*."

Mr Stevens adds—"The woman who manufactures for her own household, and one piece of goods to sell, does more to retain the solid coin of the State, than all the banks and financiers."

A dandy who wanted the milk passed to him at one of our taverns, thus asked for it: "Landlady, please pass your cow down this way." To which the lady thus retorted: "Waiter, take this cow down to where the calf is bleating."

Speaking of authors and their pay, Willis says, that a man's "mind's lease is far shorter than the lease of life—and that *thought*-smiths should be better paid than blacksmiths or goldsmiths."

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND
Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

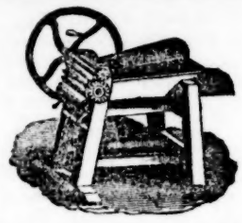
AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

WILLIS'S
Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

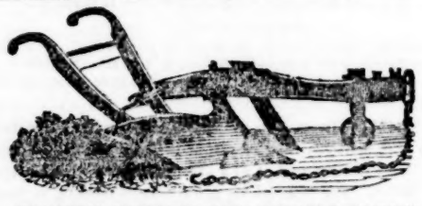
Nov. 1.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER
A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.